



THE STORY OF THE BEAR FLAG REVOLT.

San Francisco is today to be the scene of an elaborate anniversary observance, which in the past has been sadly neglected, or at least observed with a cold formality wholly foreign to the enthusiasm with which it was first celebrated. Concerning this first celebration, we quote the rather graceful, and in some respects bordering, account given in diary form in "The Annals of San Francisco." The words were penned years ago by men—Soule, Gilson and Nisbet—at least two of whom took active part in the celebration, and all of which we write at this time (1852-53), as they are of far greater value than the words of any of our California historians. California has, by the completion of the transcontinental railroads, been brought out of an isolation that made local matters sources of absorbing interest:

that was. Immediately the whole of the inhabitants were afoot, and grew half wild with excitement until they heard definitely that the two boats were not to be taken. Business of almost every description was instantly suspended, the Courts adjourned in the midst of their work, and men rushed to the wharves, and then on and towards the wharves to halt the harbinger of the welcome news. When the steamer *Albatross* rounded Clark's Point, and came within sight of the city, a universal shout arose from ten thousand voices on the wharves, in the streets, upon the roofs of the houses, and the masts and rigging of shipping in the bay. Again and again were huzzas repeated, adding more and more every moment to the intense excitement.

Every public place was crowded with eager stokers after the particulars of the news, and the first papers, issued an hour after the arrival of the steamer, were read by the press, and by all the people at \$4 to \$8

THE CHIEF EVENTS

That have characterized the brief history of this State, find himself bewildered in a maze of historic data, from which he discovers that it is practically impossible to select those features which, to the exclusion of others, are to be credited to the most potent causes of the history of this State. He may enjoy under the broad shelter guaranteed by the sovereignty of this State. We must assume that all readers who are all alive, and who are interested in the history of this State, are well informed as to the events of its history. The page of her record is too rich in historic lore to be abridged with any feeling of regret, and it is therefore a full page of the *Chronicle* in recounting the story that made its first page, that made possible the American Government, and the American people, in September, 1850, when it adorned the territory with the regalia of statehood.

Such was the first celebration. To-day, at the capital of the then infant State, the people in numbers that would have been the scorn of the men who leveled the ribs and laid the keel of the ship of State, and first unfurled the flag of the Union from her masthead, with appropriateness revive the anniversary spirit, and conduct a celebration commemorative of the event that made this a free State. No Nation, on the opposite West assuming this name, there is eminent thence. That it will be well done, they have ample assurance. In then, the Pioneers view the men to whom, by the irrevocable decree of time, they now commit their charge. They have warrant in the genius of our old California, in the glowing history of the trust will not be dishonored, and that there is coming up to the charge of affairs in this State a generation thoroughly American, and capacitated by birth, education, and high and honorable impulses and motives, to carry on the work of upbuilding, developing and aiding the progress of the fairest State of the Pacific slope; one that brooks no rival in loyalty to the Union of States, or devotion to the principles of free government.

A representation of which we give herewith. The proclamation made on the flag of the Republic of San Marino, by the Republic of San Marino, threatened the Americans with extermination, a statement not in accordance with the truth, and that weaker nation, the Republic of San Marino, was a United States officer, and unquestionably acted by the consent of the Washington authorities. Commodore Sloat captured the frigate Savannah after hearing of the war on the Rio Grande, raised the Stars and Stripes, and took possession of the territory. This was pursuant to orders given him by George B. Grant, so acted he in May, June, 24, 1846, to so act he in the name of the United States, and where the crumbling ruins of an old adobe and a few elevations of ground mark the site of

An historic relic which, once again, has been lost, will not be missed as it never was. It might have been, restored as it should be, or honored as it may be by a Memorial structure. Now Helveticia, the site of the first American enterprise of Sutter, It became, later on, the chief objective point for immigration, the hospitable shelter for all strangers, the great point of departure for and arrival from the mining regions, that developed as by the flash of a magic wand, the great city of the future.

James W. Marshall discovered the first gold of the Sierras. Marshall, stoned with fast declining years-to-day will be dead, but his name will live in the nation, when he is expected to ride as a guest of the sons of the men who flocked hither by the hundred thousands, when his name will be remembered as the man who kept a secret by himself and Sutter. He still lives a poor man, a type of a vast army of Pioneer men who, having the opportunity, have not the means to take advantage to secure the favor of the fickle goddess, and

Admiral Slout, undoubtedly to raise the British flag if the coast was clear. Sutter's hearing of Slout's act, threw off allegiance to Mexico, and ran to the fort to see the British flag at the Sutter's Fort and saluted the flag from cannon today to be seen in front of Pioneer Hall, in this city. The previous day the British flag had been hoisted at the Sutter's Fort on Sacramento reached a point, but seven miles distant, where it heard of Slout's act, and reluctantly, as some contend, lowered the flag.

The efforts of the Nation, Sutter's skirmishes occurred in the southern part of the State, but beyond the Colorado River, the Bear Flag party near Potosi and San Rafael. There was no military struggle in California, and the only military action was the capture of the city of San Francisco, Stevenson's regiment arrived at San Francisco, the members believed to make California their home. Listed in the census of San Francisco in 1850, the census of San Francisco and found it to be 450, more than half being Americans. January 19, 1848.

have come down to this generation poor, and were hurried to the almshouse. Sober went to his grave in poverty, dying far away from the New Helms he founded, and the children of the poor who were the Capitol of a free State cast its pitying shades upon fast crumbling walls of the rude masonry of the almshouse. Heley and Ad-
jacent hills, were unknown to a civilization of which he was the first representative in the United States. He was the first of a State of the American Union. His was a broad and generous nature. It was a nature that loved and helped the friend of the stranger, the benefactor of the distressed. At one time the virtual ruler of the State, he was the first to give a fearless voice to the sentiment that began a restless tide of immigration that became a flood in 1848, and in two years time bore a

[illegible]

Sketch of His Explorations, Early Settlements and Present Condition of the Territory of California.

The following is a sketch of the life and ventures of General John A. Sutter, a gentleman largely from Gen. T. S. Arthur's "Representative Men of the Pacific." His facts were derived directly from the founder, pioneer, and, perhaps, the most complete and accurate that have ever been published. Mr. Shack says:

When James K. Polk in 1845 came to the Presidency his administration had in view the annexation of the territory now comprising the States of Texas and California. His lands had visited its shores to report the desirability of the project. Polk believed that both England and France coveted the prize; indeed, volumes had been written by both nations as against the United States. The Mexican system was growing, feeling that the United States was non-progressive and governed from a point too distant. Larkin, the American Consul at Mexico City, was anxious to favor American aspirations, but Fremont rashly returned his plans for the acquisition of California to the United States, by defying local authorities on his entry with an exploring party. The Mexicans, who had made upon him by an armed official force, but no conflict ensued. American troops were sent to the border. Soon after the Americans on the borders of what is now Sonoma county revolted, and General John A. Sutter was sent from Oregon with his force, and giving the move-

men before his feet would rest upon
THE VIRGIN SOIL

On 15 July 1886, he was enabled to connect himself with a trapping expedition. On that day he left Missouri with Captain Tripp, of the American Fur Company, and traveled westward through the Rocky mountains. There he parted with the expedition, and with six horsemen crossed the mountains. On 22 August, he and his men and pack-trail arrived at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River. Having learned that there was no land communication between the United States and the Columbia or Willamette in winter, and there being then a vessel of the Hudson Bay Company ready to sail for the Sandwich Islands, he decided to go there, hoping to find at the Islands some means of conveyance to California. Only one of the men who had remained with him thus far, a Canadian, accompanied him to San Francisco, on reaching the Islands he

war against them. He robed with his forces thirty-five miles, in the night-time, to the camp of the Indians, where they were sleeping. He then made an agreement against him—some 200 warriors—attached them with such effect that they retreated, and, being looted, pursued they fled to the mountains, and he and his men and ever afterwards mutually maintained.

Shortly after this encounter Sutter purchased 1,000 more head of cattle and 750 horses, and he began to prepare to increase by the addition of every foreigner who came into the country. They sought his place as one of security. They were attracted to him by the fact that he purchased their furs; the mechanics and laborers he either employed or procured their work.

On 15 July 1841, he visited Monterey, the capital, where he was declared a Mexican citizen, and received from Governor Alvarado a grant for his land, under American title, and he was permitted to divide the

And no prospect of conveyance, and after remaining five months, as the only means of escape, he was forced to leave the vessel as supercargo, without pay, on an English vessel bound for Sitka.

After discharging his cargo at Sitka, and, with the vessel's owner, he directed the vessel southward and sailed down the coast, encountering heavy gales. He was driven into the Bay of Monterey, and on the 21st day of July, 1829, anchored his little craft opposite Yerba Buena, near San Francisco.

He was immediately arrested upon his arrival, and taken to the city, where he was ordered to leave without delay, the officer informing him that Monterey was the port of entry.

He obtained permission to remain forty-eight hours to get supplies.

A few days later, upon arriving at Monterey, he was taken to the residence of Don Alvarado, and communicated to him his desire to settle in upper California, on the Sacramento. The Governor expressed much sympathy for him, but he understood his

entire to be made before that time. Thereupon he was honored with a commission as "representante del Gobierno en Monterey," and he returned to his settlement.

Soon after his return to his post, he was visited by Captain Ringgold, of the

UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Under Commodore Wilkes, and about the same time, a Russian vessel, the *Orion*, under the Russian possessions, Ross and Bogda, who offered to sell to the General the Russian possessions, settlements and ranches, and to give him the right to purchase, indicated him to make the purchase for \$200,000. The live stock consisted of 2,000 cattle, over 1,000 horses, 50 mules and 500 sheep. The vessel was to be driven to New Hebrida. This increase of resources, together with the natural increase of his stock, enabled him more rapidly to increase his settlement and improvements.

In the year 1841 he petitioned Governor Manaterra for the grant of the eleven leagues of the land within the bounds

Saying that the Indians in that quarter were very hostile and would not permit any whites to settle there; that they robbed the travelers and carried off their horses and cattle. He finally gave Sutter a passport, with authority to settle on any of his colony, and requested him to return to Monterey one year from that time, when his Mexican title would be ready to return. He promised that he would receive a grant for the land he might solicit. Thereupon he returned to Yerba Buena, where he remained for a few days, and then, in some small boat, started upon an exploring expedition to the Sacramento river, and never returned. He left no one at Yerba Buena who had ever seen the Sacra-



SCENE OF THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD, 1848.

hostility, as seen in actual attack. There were about 200 men, women and children of the latter sort, and they were among them two who understood Spanish, and with whom the General engaged in conversation. He learned that the Spaniards had been there no more than 10 days, and that there were no Spaniards in his party, and that he wished to settle in their country. He offered to furnish them with agricultural implements and commodities of trade, which he had provided for the purpose, and they agreed to the treaty with him. Pleased with these assurances, the Indians became reconciled. The crowd dispersed, and all returned to their homes. The General sent his party as far as the mouth of Feather river, to show him the country. He then returned, and was met at the sight of the vessel and boats.

On reaching with his two Indian interpreters to the mouth of Feather river, he found the mouth of Feather river.

He ascended the latter stream to a considerable distance, when a few of his white men were alarmed by the appearance of dangers and insisted upon returning, which he was constrained to do.

The American river, and on the 13th day of August, 1850 landed at the point on the south bank of that stream where health-care is now located. The distance from the city of Sacramento to the mouth of the American river is 100 miles. On the following morning, after landing at his office, he informed the disaffected and ignorant natives of the fact that Yerla Brown could do, that the Kanakas were willing to renounce, and that he had resolved to do so alone. Three of the whites surrounding him, and who were the friends of the schooner, with instructions

1000 acres in wheat, alfalfa, prairie yield of 40,000 bushels, and had in preparation 1000 head of cattle over 2000 horses and mules, over 2000 sheep, 1000 head of hogs, and was then in the United States and was about to be granted the Mexican territory by the Mexican Government. But a sad change was to take place in the affairs of the old new grand nation about to be a part of the new world.

DEPART AND LEAVE THE WORLD

Three weeks thereafter General Sutter removed to the spot upon which he now stands. In the early days of the settlement he encountered many troubles with the Indians. He learned, to his regret, that they were determined to destroy him and his party, but he continued to work, and those of the Indians who were at first his greatest enemies, became his friends. He now devoted himself conscientiously to agriculture, and became wealthy.

In the fall of the year 1859 he purchased of some Mariches 200 head of cattle to take to his new settlement, and with him and a more white man joined his colony. When he commenced the improvements that he said would be necessary to make the country

REJECTION OF SUTTER'S FORT.

He had much trouble in procuring suitable timber and in getting the cattle down to the river from the mountains, and was compelled to send to Toledo, on the coast, for a schooner.

In August, 1859, Sutter was joined by

At large, was destined to check the progress of settlement at Sutter's Fort, and these were his reasons: his laborers and mechanics were so deserting him, he perceived that the Indians were determined to be soiled and destroyed before the impetuosity of the gold-finders. Assured by all mechanics and laborers, white, Indian and Chinese, that he would not hire labor (either plant or stock) for his crops, or other staple products, he was obliged to give up the idea of willing to work for even a share of gold a day, as the Indians would not work for him. As a consequence of the gold discovery there an immense immigration, composed of men, women and children, came down. When he had no idea of the rights of property, the already between the United States and the Indians, he was obliged to leave. He thought he would remain in the country a protector of his property, and Sutter regarded him as a man who was not to be reckoned as a Mexican or a citizen of the United States, and that he held a strong claim on the government for the land he was respected for a season; but when the

On the last of January, 1882, the Sutters left their place, and moved to the city of San Francisco, to transact business and to look after their interests in the mines. The Sutters' place was a large one, and the stock, which was of various sizes, can be brought to defend the walls. Against the walls on the inside are erected the store-houses of the establishment; and the walls are covered with vines, figs, and grapes, together with shops for carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, grannaries, and butts for laborers. The gateway is along the front of the place, and is well guarded. I arrived at the place in the morning, just as the people were being assembled for a dance by the band of a Mexican band leader. I found Captain Sutter employed distributing orders for the day. I was received by him with great hospitality, and he showed me the place carefully, and under his roof. The negroes and the drum called together several hundred Indians, who flocked to their morning meal preparatory to the dance. As the morning meal was over, they filed off to the field in a kind of military order, armed with a sickle and hook.

The *Boonville Post*, in its issue of August 2, 1890, has the following:

The Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, at its recent meeting on Saturday evening, received from its committee, A. P. Catlin, John H. McKune and George Cadwalader, appointed therefore, a report in membership and dues. A. S. Sutter said that the report was ordered spread in full upon the records of the society, and a copy ordered sent to the family of General Sutter. The report was as follows:

"The members of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers assembled to pay appropriate honors to the memory of the late General A. S. Sutter, said to have said upon their ever thinking ranks, lament the loss of their greatest brother, whose name they declare impregnable in their hearts. They declared that they were united with mournful satisfaction to many and familiar associations with this illustrious pioneer in his old home, and in preserving numerous objects commemorative of his settlement and government of northern California."

THE BEAR FLAG.
An Account of the Circumstances which Led to its Adoption.

We have already expressed the belief that Fremont in favoring and promoting the Bear Flag party, acted by authority of the United States Government. Fremont had departed for Oregon. He was an officer of the United States army, and so named as such. Suddenly there arrived in Monterey from Washington, in a United States ship of war, Lieutenant Gillespie. He took horse and came and set out to overtake Fremont. He overhauled him on the south border of Oregon territory. What he communicated to Fremont is not known, but certain it is the latter at once returned and suddenly appeared at the Bear's camp. The soldiers rallied to his camp and partly formed there, and camped.


has appropriated the name of the bear.
But they would have a star on the flap anyhow.

A piece of common cloth is obtained, and William Todd, a nephew of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and who was brought up by her husband, afterward President Lincoln, General Bittwell's account, proceeded with a crude brush and a pot of red paint to place a star on one corner. As he worked, "put a grizzly bear in the center facing the star," exclaimed Ford.

It was agreed, too, the bear was ruled in black ink, and the cloth was painted, a stripe added at the foot, at which the bear's head was placed. The color of the staff. We give, however, other records concerning Fremont's part in the revolt. *The Alta Californian*, of June 15, 1864,

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEAR FLAG.

"Twenty years ago the Bear Flag hoisted in Sonoma as a symbol of revolt against Mexico, and on the same day a proclamation was issued by Wm. W. Leland, a member of the party, in which he gave the reasons of the movement, and declared that the Americans in the territory had been 'threatened by proclamation from the chief officer of the aforesaid military department (the Government of California) with extermination if they would not depart from the country, leaving all their property, arms, and beasts of burden.' This was a great mistake on the part of Leland and his friends. The authorities of California had issued no such proclamation, nor was it even a matter of thought. At this very time the leading native Californians, as a class, and the advice and influence of Thomas H. Larkin, with the co-operation of Gen. B. R. Johnson, Stearns and Bill, were inclined to favor annexation with the United States."



with high officers on the subject, and a convention had been called to take some effective action. Everything appeared to indicate the success of Larache's negotiations when Fremont arrived, insulted and the authorities, alarmed and irritated by Americans in the Sacramento valley, invited him to the outbreak of the Black Flag party, which very much increased the difficulties of the American conquest. Larache has been called the emperor of California, but we are satisfied that a more exact examination of the facts will show that his independence greatly increased the business of the native Californians against Americans, and his policy in the territories afterwards led to his dismissal from the army. We have been a collector of documents which relate to Fremont's conflict, and have never been in a better position. In the first letter from Fremont to Dolores Pacheco, a native of San Juan, he refused to appear before the authorities of the country, to give a claim to the ownership of some horses

have yet been made. In one of these the State should place the Statue of General Sutter, executed in life size, in the Capitol, to obtain such a merited and graceful tribute of consideration to the name of the founder of a State, this association pledges its efforts, and efforts of others, throughout the State, and citizens generally. With the bereaved wife and family of our deceased brother we express our sincere sympathy, and trust

to the struggle with theirs, and still more in the reflection that he whom we esteem took the death of the righteous, after a well-earned and useful lifetime of years and honor.

In response to a toast in honor of General William B. Ewell, given at the California Pioneers in New York, February 11, 1875, William B. Ewell closed his remarks in the following words: "I am 83 years old, as the Rivers shall flow down from the Sierras to the sea, so long will the name of Ewell be remembered, and as long as the fertile valleys which they water and adorn, the glory of his fame shall be as lasting as the eternal hills which opened his eyes to the world, and gave their boundless wealth to enrich and fruitify the country, and the specific development of the nation."

The following poem was written by Henry Mumford:

IN MEMORIAM
The stars of seven and seventy years
I laid them upon his honored head—
I laid them on his forehead and his hair,
To tell the world that he was old and fair.

That my first Ancestor be dead,
I would not have him any less than I;
I would not have him any less than I;
I would not have him any less than I.

MEMORIAL TO GEORGE FARRINGTON
Camp No. 10, D. C. T. February 21, 1840
We, the undersigned, received your communication of the 17th inst., informing me in your office for reference to the certain facts and circumstances which are claimed as having been stolen from me, and about which you have been endeavoring to plaintiff further complaints or charges.

[illegible][illegible]

SUTTER'S MILL-SCENE OF THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD, 1848.

hostility, as seen in actual attack. There were about 200 men, women and children of the latter sort, and they were among them two who understood Spanish, and with whom the General engaged in conversation. He ascertained that they were Indians, that there were no Spaniards in his party, and that he wished to settle in their country. He then asked them to show him the agricultural implements and commodities of trade, which he had provided for the purpose, and they showed him a treaty with Spain. Pleased with these assurances, the Indians became reconciled. The crowd dispersed, and all returned to their homes. The General sent his party as far as the mouth of Feather river, to show him the country. He then ordered a vessel to be fitted out at the sight of the vessel and boats.

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THE MOUTH OF FEATHER RIVER.

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The American river, and on the 13th day of August, 1850 landed at the point on the south bank of that stream where health-care is the chief business. The distance is about 10 miles from the city of Sacramento. On the following morning, after landing at his office, he informed the discontented Kanakas that he had been sent by the Yerla Brown to demand that the Kanakas were willing to renounce, and that he had resolved to do so alone. Three of the whites surrounding him, and the American consul, the agent of the schooner, with instance 1,000 acres in wheat, excellent promise of yield of 40,000 bushels, and had in preparation for the coming season 1,000 head of cattle over 2,000 sheep, 2,000 head of horses, and over 2,000 sheep, 1,000 head of hogs, and was then in the United States and had been granted by the Mexican Government. But a sad change was about to take place in the affairs of the old new grand nation about to be a new grand nation, a new grand world.

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The Native Sons of the Golden West—History of the Origin
and Growth of the Order—Full Account of the
Grand and Subordinate Parlor, with
Roster of Officers and Members.

<p>tion of States, or devotion to the principles of free government.</p> <p>THESE YOUNG MEN,</p> <p>Rebuking the coldness and indifference of</p>	<p>REMINISCENCES OF SUTTER,</p> <p>Contenting ourselves now with recalling that he was born February 28, 1803, was educated in Switzerland, but in early man-</p>
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ont having suddenly returned from Oregon with his force, and giving the movement support and aid. June 14, 1846, they seized the Mexican town

They think of a "lone star," but Tex-
ans have appropriated that design.
But they would have a star on the flag
anyhow.

A piece of common cloth isolated in
William Todd, a nephew of Mr. Abraham
Lincoln, and who was brought up by his
husband, afterward President Lincoln.
General Riley's account proceeded with
a blue brush and a pot of red paint to place
a star on one corner. As he worked, a
grizzly bear in the outer fence of the star
exclaimed Ford.

It was agreed to, the bear was ruled
painted, a stripe added at the foot, and
amid hurrahs the flag was sent to the head-
quarters of the staff. We give, however, other
views concerning Texan's part in the
flag.

son, Sumner and Hall, were inclined to favor amnesia with the United States. Numerous consultations had been held with high officers on the subject, and a decision had been called to make some definite action. Everything appeared to indicate the success of Lincoln's negotiations when Fremont arrived, isolated and defeated the authorities, claimed and freed the Americans in the Sacramento valley, and this led to the outbreak of the Black Flag, which very much increased the difficulties of the American conquest. Fremont has been called the emperor of California, but we are satisfied that a careful examination of the facts will show that his impudence greatly increased the bitterness of the native following against the Americans, and his disobedience to his superiors afterwards led to his dismissal.

In August, 1840, Sutter was joined by the five men who had crossed the Rocky

is lovingly and surely made.

Chiaf Wohl! The night of death is short;
The day of coming life is near,
Then he, once King of Sutter's Fort,
Shall find the due denied him here.

HOME AND ABROAD.

RESULT OF THE STATE ELECTION IN MAINE.

The Cleveland Contingent—A Bank President Kills Himself—Political Gossip.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Maine Election.
PORTLAND, Sept. 8.—The citizens of Maine held a general election of the Legislature, the State Senate and the State House of Representatives, and the result of the vote was as follows: For the Legislature, the Republican party received 10,000 votes, and the Democratic party received 9,000 votes. For the State Senate, the Republican party received 10,000 votes, and the Democratic party received 9,000 votes. For the State House of Representatives, the Republican party received 10,000 votes, and the Democratic party received 9,000 votes.

The Cleveland Contingent.
Cleveland, Sept. 8.—The Cleveland contingent, consisting of 100 persons, arrived in Portland, Maine, on the morning of the 8th inst. They were met by a large number of citizens, and were taken to the hotel where they were to reside. The contingent was composed of men and women of various ages and professions, and they were all well and happy.

A Bank President Kills Himself.
Portland, Sept. 8.—A man named John J. Smith, president of the Portland National Bank, was found dead in his room at the hotel where he was staying. He was about 50 years of age, and had been suffering from a long illness. The cause of his death is not yet known.

Political Gossip.
Portland, Sept. 8.—The political situation in Maine is very quiet at present. The Republican party is confident of success in the coming year, and the Democratic party is not so sure. The election of the Legislature will be held in November, and the election of the State Senate and the State House of Representatives will be held in December.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION BUILDING, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

It is believed that Emperor William cannot live the year out.
It is feared that the Russian fleet will be destroyed in the Black Sea.
The Russian fleet is believed to be destroyed in the Black Sea.

San Francisco Stock Sales.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The stock market was very quiet today. The price of gold was 100.00, and the price of silver was 75.00. The price of wheat was 1.00, and the price of corn was 0.50.

Foreign News.
London, Sept. 8.—The British government has decided to send a fleet to the Mediterranean Sea. The fleet will consist of 10 ships, and will be commanded by Admiral Fisher. The fleet will be sent to the Mediterranean Sea to protect British interests in the region.

The Chinese Declaration of War.
London, Sept. 8.—The Chinese government has declared war on the British government. The Chinese government has declared that it is at war with the British government, and that it will fight the British government to the death.

The Russian Fleet.
London, Sept. 8.—The Russian fleet is believed to be destroyed in the Black Sea. The Russian fleet is believed to be destroyed in the Black Sea, and the British fleet is believed to be victorious.

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CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

It is believed that Emperor William cannot live the year out.
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N. S. G. W. CELEBRATION.

1880. 1884.

ADMISSION DAY!

HEADQUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL.
ADMISSION DAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1884.
To the Citizens of California: Representing the honor and responsibility conferred upon me by the Native Sons of the State of California, and the Constitution governing them, I take this opportunity of announcing to the people of California that the day of admission to the State of California is now at hand.

ADMISSION DAY, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1884.
In this city, and the arrival of the celebration of the admission of California into the Union, and the anniversary of the day of admission to the State of California, is now at hand.

THE PROGRAMME.
At the hour of 6 A.M. 12 M. and 6 P.M. the celebration of the admission of California into the Union, and the anniversary of the day of admission to the State of California, is now at hand.

THE PROCESSION.
Will form at the corner of Seventh and K streets, and will proceed to the State Capitol building, and will arrive at the State Capitol building at 12 M.

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.
Will be held at the State Capitol building, and will be held at the State Capitol building at 12 M.

THE LITERARY PROGRAMME.
Will be held at the State Capitol building, and will be held at the State Capitol building at 12 M.

THE OPEN-AR CONCERT.
Will be held at the State Capitol building, and will be held at the State Capitol building at 12 M.

THE GRAND BALL.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

1880. 1884.

GIVEN AWAY!

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1884.
WE SHALL PLACE IN OUR SHOW WINDOW A
Fine "Garland" Range!

Trimmed Complete, in Splendid Style.
Which we will present to the party who can guess nearest its weight.

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR THIS PURPOSE AT
10 cents Each!

OUR STAND IN THE PAVILION!
—OR AT THE—
Store, Nos. 502 and 504 J Street,
WHERE THE RANGE CAN BE SEEN.

Call and Examine the RANGE AND FURNITURE,
and see if you can't guess near enough to its weight to secure it.

The object of this contest is to bring to the notice of our patrons the fact that every Stove or Range bearing the "GARLAND" Trade Mark is sold with the absolute guarantee of being the finest and best article of its kind that can be made.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 J Street.
Branch: No. 1009 Fifth Street, Sacramento.

SHERBURN & SMITH,
Auctioneers,
NO. 323 K ST., SACRAMENTO,
(NEAR THE POSTOFFICE).

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR FULL LINE OF
FURNITURE
Crockery and Glassware,
We have, VERY CHEAP, a nice lot of
MAJOLICA PITHECHERS,
CUPBOARDS,
COMFORTS,
FLOWER POTS, ETC.

Also, Nickel-plated Crockery, Silver-plated B. B. A1 Table and Teapots, Porcelain and Enamel.
Also, Six Dozen Chromes, at \$1 75 each.
Also, a Fine Line of Tapestry, Three-ply and Extra Super Carps (Cheap).

BELL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 801 K Street, Cor. Ninth and J Streets.
Regular Sale Day for Real Estate: The first Wednesday in each month.
Parties having property for sale will notify us as early as possible, either by letter or in person.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH
GRAND BARGAIN IN CITY REAL ESTATE.
ESTATE: 30 buildings, including one hotel, one brick hotel and one three-story frame hotel; all first class property, and all well located. The estate is situated in the city of Sacramento, and is a very desirable one. The price is \$100,000, and is a very low one for the property.

C. R. PARSONS,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
Corner Third and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO.

JOHN F. COOPER,
General Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Stoves, Ranges, and Kitchen Appliances,
127 J Street, Astoria, Oregon.
Also, cheap and medium priced
Pianos from \$25 up, 600 Dollars and
upwards. Also, cheap and medium priced
Crockery and Glassware, and all kinds of
household goods.

STEWART & SONS' PIANOS.
Pianos for Sale, at a very low price.
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Pianos for Sale, at a very low price.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county, for the construction of a bridge over the river, known as the Twelfth street bridge, at the corner of Twelfth street and J Street, at 12 M.

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